

ACTION MEMORANDUM TO THE MISSION DIRECTOR

FROM

Rosa Maura Gattás de Mayorga, Team Leader SpO

Subject

Project Assistance Completion Report - Cooperative Agreement No 519-A-00-99-00016-00 with CARE International El Salvador, under the

Project No 519-0447, Mitch - Actividades de Rehabilitación de

Emergencia en Agua y Saneamiento, MAREAS

In accordance with ADS 203 Managing for Results Monitoring and Evaluation Performance, and USAID/El Salvador policy (MOM 680 and 770), attached is the Project Assistance Completion Report (PACR) for the Cooperative Agreement No 519-A-00-99-00016-00 with Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), under the Mitch – Actividades de Rehabilitacion de Emergencia en Agua y Saneamiento, MAREAS, Project No 519-0447 The PACD for the Cooperative Agreement was June 30, 1999

The attached report summarizes the accomplishments of the Project There are no outstanding actions

Recommendation That you approve the attached Project Assistance Completion Report

APPROVED

DISAPPROVED

DATE

Drafted by JRamos, SO3

Cleared by FBreen, CONT

DMcFarland, DDIR

Date DEC 22/99

Date 12/21/99 Date 12/29/99

Date 19 00

PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

Cooperative Agreement No. 519-A-00-99-00016-00
Mitch – Actividades de Rehabilitación de Emergencia en Agua y Saneamiento
MAREAS

I SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

A Purpose of the Project and the Cooperative Agreement

The purpose of the MAREAS Project is to rehabilitate hand dug wells, potable water systems, and latrines that were operational before the Hurricane Mitch and were subsequently damaged by the storm, as well as provide the complementary efforts necessary to ensure sustainability of this provided services

B Goals by Component

The goals of Project No 519-0447 are the following

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	PLANNED	ACTUAL	ACTUAL BENEFICIARY FAMILIES
Disinfection of wells	Well	3,000	4,626	4,626
Disinfection of latrines	Latrine	2,500	4,750	4,750
Rehab/Const of latrines	latrine	Not defined	550	550
Wells improvement (protecting wall, sanitary	Well	500	650	650
seal, and installation of ropepump)		Only Sanitary Seal and protecting wall	200	200
Rehabilitation of water systems	Water system	Not defined	4	
Construction of water systems	Water system	Not planned	5	1,779
Complementary Infrastructure works		Not defined	See details below	1000

Note/ For practical purposes it is considered that a family is formed by 5 members

Complementary Infrastructure works

- Construction of three vaults in the road to El Flor and El Porvenir communities. This work involves the replacement of concrete pipes of 24" diameter, construction of stone retaining walls, compacting 260 M3 of filling material and installation of a metallic fence
- Filling and compacting of 40 M3 of selected material around the eroded area of the health clinic in Puerto Parada A 12 meter-long retaining wall was constructed to prevent future erosion
- New wells were dug, protecting walls, sanitary seals and rope pumps were provided to public schools in Babilonia and chacastera in canton San Antonio Potrerios and Nuevo Amanecer in Canton Zamoran, municipality of Jiquilisco, Usulutan
- The existing MARK II handpump were repaired at the health clinic in La Canoa and in public wells at Mata de Piña and La Papalota in canton San Marcos, municipality of Jiquilisco, Usulutan
- Fifty (50) meters of wire reinforced rock walls (gabions) was constructed in El Borbollon, Canton El Jocotal, municipality of El Transito, San Miguel
- A wound steel cable (50 meters) was installed over the Grande de San Miguel River to help residents of Canton El Obrajuelo to cross it

C Present Status of the Project

The Cooperative Agreement ended on June 30, 1999 Although no formal follow up activities have been carried out, it is known from several information sources that most of the improved wells and water systems were not seriously contaminated or damaged during the last rainy season flooding Consequently, it was easier for the residents to get clean water and to clean their handdug wells after the aforementioned flooding

II FINANCIAL STATUS

PUNETIÈME - F	OBLIGATIONS (\$)	EXPENDITURES (\$)
PERSONNEL AND LOCATION	127,088 58	159,393 10
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	312,000 82	275,818 00
LOCAL LABOR	263,939 89	212,085 89
MOVILIZATION	112,228 57	79,588 27
COMPLEMENTARY WORKS	35,052 04	123,424 64
PROJECT SUPPORT COST ALLOCATION	71,859 04	71,859 04
INDIRECT COST RECOVERY	4,610 84	4,610 84
A-133 AUDIT	73,220 22	73,220 22
TOTAL	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00

III PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENT

The time line for the MAREAS project was extremely short and required a fast paced implementation strategy. CARE was able to finish full implementation of the project, consequently, this accelerated project start up and implementation schedule may be without precedent in the history of US funded water and sanitation emergency intervention in El Salvador.

The specific Cooperative Agreement's objective was to rehabilitate hand dug wells, potable water systems, and latrines that were operational before the Hurricane Mitch and were subsequently damaged by the storm, as well as provide the complementary efforts necessary to ensure sustainability of these services. Since planned goals were exceeded and also the number of beneficiaries, it is evident that the project accomplishes are satisfactory and its health impact were recognized by the different doctors and nurses of the Health Units within the target areas. In accordance with these doctors and nurses, the number of cases of skin and water born diseases decreased evidently after the work carried out by CARE under MAREAS project.

IV EVALUATION AND AUDITS

A AUDITS

CARE's Cooperative Agreement audits were covered under the A-133 Audit Program

B EVALUATIONS

NONE

V SUMMARY OF LESSONS LEARNED

The following lessons have been learned

- 1- When projects have a short timeline, as was the case with this project, it becomes imperative to formulate and accelerated implementation schedule. This accelerated schedule does, however, have a negative effect on any community education and development process.
- 2- Initial planning with the Ministry of Public Health representatives allowed a smooth and efficient coordination among the different entities and donors helping people affected by the Hurricane Mitch
- 3- Awarding emergency projects to responsive entities that have already presence in the country, and especially in the target areas, allows rapid and successful implementation

VI RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- To optimize cooperation from the Government of El Salvador (GOES), as well as from local governments, it is necessary to involve them from the beginning of the works, i.e. including the process of defining and selecting the communities to be benefited by the project
- 2- In the event of future floods, well cleaning activities must be initiated as soon as possible using sump pumps, powered by a 4000-watt gas generator, using hoses with secure couplings and operated by a three-people team Subsequent to the cleaning activities, wells should be purified with a high concentration of chlorine
- 3- Hand dug wells should be improved with protecting walls and sanitary seals. If possible, a rope pump should be installed. In the case of future flooding, well-cleaning activities would be

easier since improved wells would not become blocked by garbage, debris, and mud Besides, whether there is new flooding or not, the water from improved hand dug wells is better than water from unimproved wells

- 4- Even in the event of emergency interventions, community participation is crucial to have sustainable projects
- 5- Damage to existent infrastructure, especially roads, should be immediately repaired to facilitate access to people affected by the disaster, and to clear peoples' way to their respective homes
- 6- The implementation methodology used under these emergency water and sanitation activities is worth to be replicated in similar emergency scenarios because of the excellent results achieved

VII POST-PROJECT MONITORING AND FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

The Mission decided to fund additional and complementary water and sanitation activities (Project No 519-0450 MAS), in order to decrease the vulnerability of target communities to future flooding. This will allow the development of additional water and sanitation activities as well as to provide monitoring and follow-up actions to the improved wells and latrines previously provided

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